Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2F

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 61 NUMBER 20

RICE (Page 479)

TOBACCO (Page 483)

BEANS (Page 488)

FIGS (Page 486)

CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

Cotton-Price Quotations on World Markets........... 503

FATS AND OILS

India Expects Large Peanut Harvest................. 492
Cuban Peanut Production Decreases Sharply.......... 493
Dominican Republic Fats and Oils Situation Improves. 494
Nicaragua Expands Sesame Seed Acreage.............. 495

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

1950-51 Bean Production Drops 5 Percent in 50 Countries.................................... 488
World 1950 Dried Fig Production Again Below Average. 486
Outlook Good for Argentine Citrus.................. 498
Prospects Improved for Chilean Citrus.............. 498
Argentine Deciduous Fruit Outlook.................. 499

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

World Rice Harvest Larger Than Last Year........... 479
Philippine Rice Prices Increase.................... 500
Union of South Africa Expects Above-Average Wheat Crop.. 502

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Australian Wool Movement Slower, Prices Higher...... 499

TOBACCO

Forecast World 1950-51 Tobacco Harvest Slightly Above 1949-50...................................... 483
Syrian Tobacco Crop Largest on Record.............. 495
Paraguay's Tobacco Production Increased............ 496

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Another Large Cacao Crop Forecast for Nigeria...... 497

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 13, 1950

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
NOV 24 1950 ☆
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LATE NEWS

The Italian Official Gazette published Degree No. 232 on October 21 which established the duty rate on unsalted and salted creamery butter including dehydrated butter from 30 percent to 15 percent ad valorem effective October 22.

- - - - - - - - -

The Cuban Ministry of Commerce has established a commission to study milk production costs as a result of the price dispute between milk producers and the manufacturers of condensed milk. The commission is to issue a report within 3 months.

- - - - - - - - -

The Cuban Government has clarified the ceiling price regulations on imported evaporated milk by a recent resolution, which states the wholesale price on imported evaporated milk will be fixed at 10 percent above landed costs and the retail price at 10 percent above the wholesale price.

- - - - - - - - -

The cotton associations of Pakistan have voted to reopen the Karachi cotton market on November 16. It has been closed since October 13 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 23, 1950.)

- - - - - - - - -

Recent floods in Pakistan are expected to reduce the 1950-51 cotton crop there by from 30,000 to 35,000 bales of 500 pounds. Private production estimates (preliminary) now average around 1,050,000 bales or about 50,000 above the 1949-50 crop.

- - - - - - - - -

(Continued on Page 504)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD RICE HARVEST LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

The world rice crop of 1950-51 (August-July) is forecast at 343,000 million pounds of rough rice compared with 333,000 million in 1949-50, and 342,000 million pounds in 1948-49. Prospects indicate the current crop will be approximately 3 percent larger than last year and possibly the largest since World War II.

Asia's production, representing 93 percent of the world total, probably is the largest since the war, and Europe is harvesting a record crop. On the other hand, decreases are forecast in both North and South America, and indications are that Africa's production is about the same as in the year before.

The rice harvest of Asia is forecast at 318,000 million pounds compared with 308 million in 1949-50 and 318,000 million pounds in 1948-49. The gain from last year is due primarily to the prospects for relatively high per-acre yields in China as compared with the below-average production in 1949. Moderate increases are forecast in Formosa, the Philippine Republic, Thailand, and possibly Pakistan. One of Japan's largest postwar crops is being harvested.

The production may be smaller, however, in Korea, French Indochina, the Malayan Federation, and India. The acreage of rice in the Indian Union is reported to be about 1 percent less than in the preceding year, and adverse weather in the normally heavy-producing northeast area has affected the crop to some extent.

Unsettled conditions in parts of the surplus producing region of Burma, Thailand, and French Indochina, may result in a combined 1950-51 rice harvest in that area somewhat smaller than last year. Present prospects indicate that the crop may approximate last year's or decline slightly in Burma, and rebel activities could result in a further loss of production compared with a year ago.

Thailand's acreage is reportedly larger and weather so far has been favorable for the production of another bumper crop. The acreage to be harvested in French Indochina is reported to be smaller than a year earlier, and a corresponding decrease is expected in the volume of rice to be harvested.

The acreage of Formosa, having increased steadily since the war, is substantially above the prewar average and high per-acre yields have resulted in a record harvest. The Philippine Republic is also expected to harvest a record crop from a record acreage.

Europe's rice harvest is estimated at nearly 2,800 million pounds-also a record-compared with 2,500 million pounds in the preceding year. The acreage increased in nearly all of the rice-producing countries, the total gain amounting to nearly 100,000 acres compared with 1949.

RICE, rough: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 to 1944-45, annual 1948-49 to 1950-51 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1948-49	2/ 1949-50	2/ 1950-51	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1948-49	2/ 1949-50	2/ 1950-51	1935-36 to 1939-40	1940-41 to 1944-45	1948-49	2/ 1949-50	2/ 1950-51
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	100 pounds	100 pounds	100 pounds	100 pounds	100 pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
El Salvador	26	45	39	31	37	14	14	18	16	-	36.2	63.2	70.2	50.7	-
Mexico	95	155	210	267	292	19	15	18	15	17	180.3	239.8	370.4	407.1	502.6
Panama	50	3/ 79	134	141	-	14	13	12	12	-	72.0	3/ 104.3	163.8	174.0	-
United States	1,004	1,338	1,781	1,821	1,607	22	20	21	22	23	2,243.3	2,738.2	3,827.5	4,011.3	3,677.6
Cuba	45	69	123	120	124	10	10	11	11	11	43.4	71.4	135.0	134.0	136.0
Dominican Republic	80	3/ 98	115	108	113	11	3/ 12	11	12	12	85.0	107.7	123.7	131.8	138.3
Total	1,421	1,959	2,630	2,720	2,560	-	-	-	-	-	2,804.0	3,537.0	4,978.0	5,209.0	4,989.0
EUROPE															
Bulgaria	19	28	-	-	-	25	24	-	-	-	46.8	66.1	-	-	-
France	1	1	10	19	-	14	16	22	26	-	1.4	1.6	22.0	48.5	66.2
Greece	5	3	9	19	20	18	21	22	23	-	9.2	6.3	19.8	44.1	-
Italy	362	381	353	326	358	47	43	44	46	46	1,692.9	1,642.0	1,543.5	1,488.1	1,653.4
Portugal	47	60	68	70	112	33	28	30	24	25	152.9	170.8	202.0	170.9	285.3
Spain	110	121	137	142	147	43	43	38	40	38	477.0	522.0	518.1	573.2	560.0
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	553	615	650	660	750	-	-	-	-	-	2,393.0	2,443.0	2,475.0	2,500.0	2,781.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3/ 384	-	-	-	-	3/ 19	-	-	-	-	3/ 730.1	697.5	-	-	-
ASIA															
Iran	3/ 534	580	544	544	550	3/ 16	16	14	15	18	836.0	950.0	771.5	815.7	981.0
Iraq	3/ 386	479	-	-	-	13	14	-	-	-	502.9	670.7	661.4	-	562.2
Turkey	78	66	64	64	59	28	27	21	20	20	214.8	175.7	132.3	127.9	116.8
Burma	12,671	10,650	9,921	7,849	7,900	12	12	11	11	11	15,683.3	12,375.0	10,702.0	8,986.0	9,000.0
China	4/ 48,853	45,000	45,617	45,631	47,600	4/ 23	22	23	21	23	4/ 110,372.0	99,000.0	106,200.0	98,100.0	4/ 110,000.0
Formosa	1,616	1,539	1,782	1,819	-	24	21	19	20	-	3,856.7	3,262.7	3,375.0	3,700.0	4,000.0
Manchuria	782	975	-	-	-	18	16	-	-	-	1,430.2	1,545.1	1,000.0	800.0	-
French Indochina	14,306	13,000	13,500	12,000	11,250	10	10	10	10	10	14,396.0	12,825.0	12,825.0	12,150.0	11,130.0
India - reporting	5/	5/	70,275	71,660	71,000	-	-	10	10	-	5/	5/	73,061.2	73,693.4	-
- nonreporting	5/	5/	1,313	1,313	1,300	-	-	16	16	-	5/	5/	2,041.3	2,041.3	-
India total	5/	5/	(71,588)	(72,973)	(72,300)	-	-	10	10	-	5/	5/	(75,102.5)	(75,734.7)	-

ASIA (Continued)--															
Japan	7.862	7,653	7,850	7,850	-	34	33	34	35	-	26,793.1	25,003.9	26,438.0	27,837.9	25,700.0
Korea	3,838	3,601 6/	2,748 6/	2,580	-	23	23 6/	28 6/	26	-	8,809.3	8,172.0 6/	7,764.9 6/	6,834.5	-
Malayan Federation	746	790	907	920	-	16	14	12	15	-	1,219.6	1,125.0	1,092.2	1,422.2	1,300.0
Java and Madura	9,794	9,330	9,110	9,200	-	14	15	15	14	-	14,091.5	13,700.9	13,260.0	13,300.0	-
Pakistan	7/ 18,706	20,605	21,545	21,772	22,500 7/	13	12	13	13	13 7/	24,339.8	25,274.3	28,319.8	27,368.1	28,500.0
Philippine Republic	4,852	5,265	5,347	5,486	5,754	10	9	10	10	10	4,719.5	4,950.0	5,492.3	5,711.4	5,870.0
Thailand	7,088	6,750	7,500	7,900	8,000	14	13	15	15	15	9,588.5	9,000.0	11,250.0	11,850.0	11,900.0
Total	-	-	208,260	206,650	208,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,660.0	308,378.0	318,220.0
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	52	91	124	136	-	27	28	21	18	-	140.0	254.3	265.0	250.0	-
Brazil	2,323	3,042	4,152	4,300	4,000	13	14	13	14	-	2,989.1	4,285.7	5,400.0	6,200.0	-
British Guiana	70	83	95	96	-	23	22	22	23	-	160.2	182.5	210.1	221.1	-
Chile	13	68	60	66	69	45	34	31	30	-	58.5	232.3	183.9	201.0	-
Paraguay	5	15	16	22	27	18	18	19	18	18	8.8	26.4	30.9	39.7	48.5
Peru	107	137	115	71	-	19	22	29	29	-	206.0	302.2	335.3	204.0	-
Surinam	37	33	45	40	-	21	25	29	28	-	76.6	84.0	128.7	110.2	-
Uruguay	13	13	36	34	-	30	29	26	26	-	38.9	37.2	94.3	88.2	-
Total	2,914	4,002	5,350	5,380	5,200	-	-	-	-	-	4,003.0	5,964.0	7,581.0	8,131.0	7,430.0
AFRICA															
Sierra Leone	346	-	780	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	412.3	-	-	-	-
Egypt	463	600	816	830	830	32	27	35	31	31	1,496.8	1,622.2	2,883.4	2,575.0	2,600.0
French West Africa	3/ 1,562	1,860	-	-	- 3/	6	6	-	-	-	942.1	1,111.5	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,195	1,227	1,421	1,388	-	13	13	11	12	-	1,522.0	1,568.3	1,594.5	1,654.3	-
Total	4,330	5,430	7,310	7,380	7,460	-	-	-	-	-	4,981.0	5,748.0	8,261.0	8,138.0	8,136.0
OCEANIA															
Australia	23	30	31	36	39	41	37	37	45	42	95.3	110.8	115.0	161.3	163.0
Fiji	10	22	-	-	-	19	21	-	-	-	19.4	45.3	-	-	-
Total	40	70	90	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	122.0	176.0	204.0	253.0	254.0
World total	-	-	224,690	223,320	224,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,900.0	333,400.0	342,600.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average. 4/ Average 1931-37. 5/ Because of changes in the basis of reporting India's rice acreage and production, statistics beginning with 1948-49 are not comparable with earlier years. 6/ South Korea only. In the 1935-39 period, production averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of Office research, and other information.

Favorable climatic conditions and increased availabilities of fertilizers have resulted in average yields per acre nearly as high as those harvested in the European countries before the war.

In Italy acreage and production have been increased about 10 percent, or the largest since the war, and approaches the prewar level. The per-acre yields, among the best in the world, also were the highest since the war. Portugal's record harvest is due principally to an expansion in the area sown, larger supplies of irrigation water permitting an increase in the acreage of 60 percent, and production of 67 percent, from the preceding year.

The acreage planted to rice in France increased about 60 percent, and as a result of the continued expansion begun since the war, the production has tripled in 3 years. Moderate gains in acreage also occurred in Greece and Spain, but lower yields in Spain resulted in a smaller crop than last year.

Africa's total production is estimated at approximately 8,100 million pounds, or about the same as in the preceding season. Egypt has had a third successive season with sufficient water supplies to permit the planting of acreage at the high postwar level, and the crop is expected to exceed slightly last year's near-record harvest. The production of Madagascar may be almost as large as the year before.

Australia's acreage in rice is expected to be increased slightly from that of a year ago, and represents a record area planted. Water supplies are reported ample for the production of a good crop.

The total production of the Western Hemisphere is expected to be smaller than in the year before, both in North America and South America. The acreage decline in North America is due almost entirely to a substantial decrease in the United States, which cultivates approximately 65 percent of the rice acreage and produces about 75 percent of the continent's crop.

Production will increase, however, in most of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. Mexico planted another record acreage, and per-acre yields higher than in the preceding season is resulting in the largest crop ever produced in that country. The acreage harvested in Cuba is estimated to be slightly above the preceding record, and the crop may approximate those of 1948 and 1949.

Both the total rice acreage and production of the Central American countries were 5 percent larger than last season. Preliminary estimates of the acreage planted to rice indicate considerable increases for Costa Rica and El Salvador, but smaller areas in Nicaragua and Guatemala. The production showed similar trends except for Honduras, where acreage is about the same, but production is estimated to be slightly less than in the year before. Above-average harvests are forecast in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

The combined acreage of rice in the South American countries, the main part of which is now being planted, may be smaller than in 1949-50. Acreage decreases are forecast in Brazil, primarily because of lower prices, and Colombia, where drought reduced the acreage to be harvested. Larger acreages may be planted, however, in Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela, Chile, and Peru.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FORECAST WORLD 1950-51 TOBACCO HARVEST SLIGHTLY ABOVE 1949-50 1/

The World's tobacco harvest during the 12 months, July 1950 through June 1951, is now forecast at 7,220 million pounds, as compared with a revised estimate of 1949-50 production of 7,100 million pounds and the prewar average, 1935-39, output of 6,597 million pounds. The world crop now is forecast at approximately 2 percent above the revised 1949-50 output.

Moderate increases in production in a number of important tobacco producing countries throughout the world accounts for the larger harvests forecast for 1950-51. A somewhat larger output of leaf tobacco is forecast for every major geographical area of the world, except North America where a slight decline is indicated. However, since this forecast includes production in the torrid and south temperate zones where 1950-51 harvests occur during the first half of 1951, world production may vary substantially from the above forecast.

The 1950-51 production of flue-cured leaf, the principal type entering world trade, will be larger than the 1949-50 harvest. Larger crops are expected in most major producing countries including the United States, Southern Rhodesia, China, India and Japan. Increased world demand for this type of leaf has also encouraged an expansion in flue-cured production in numerous other countries throughout the world.

It is estimated that the 1950-51 harvest of Oriental or Turkish-type tobacco, another important type entering world trade, will be below the 1949-50 output. Moderate increases in production in Greece and certain minor producing countries are offset by declines estimated for Turkey and the Balkan countries.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

TOBACCO: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1949 and 1950 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre 2/			Production		
	Average 1935-39	1949 3/	1950 3/	Average 1935-39	1949 3/	1950 3/	Average 1935-39	1949 3/	1950 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:									
Canada	69	109	103	1,103	1,282	1,113	76,556	139,820	114,500
Mexico	51	67	69	840	793	797	42,486	52,910	55,115
United States	1,647	1,630	1,596	887	1,209	1,222	1,460,054	1,970,376	1,950,124
Cuba	107	136	-	474	735	-	50,833	100,000	69,000
Dominican Republic	-	41	54	-	1,072	-	4/ 13,660	44,100	-
Puerto Rico	44	32	-	673	875	-	29,393	28,000	-
Estimated total 5/	1,960	2,040	2,000	-	-	-	1,710,000	2,350,000	2,285,000
EUROPE:									
Albania	5	-	-	826	-	-	4,082	-	-
Belgium	6	3	3	2,500	2,079	-	16,431	6,971	-
Bulgaria 6/	94	-	-	809	-	-	75,871	-	-
Czechoslovakia 6/	7/ 24	14	-	7/ 1,288	1,300	-	7/ 31,143	17,684	-
France	44	75	71	1,676	1,228	1,480	72,995	92,031	105,292
Germany 6/	33	23	32	2,254	2,180	1,720	74,355	51,000	55,000
Greece 6/	226	199	252	589	576	486	132,819	114,778	122,355
Hungary 6/	37	53	-	1,238	-	-	45,872	-	-
Italy 6/	81	136	138	1,173	971	1,213	95,511	132,459	166,888
Poland 6/	17	35	39	1,664	1,262	-	28,566	43,651	-
Rumania 6/	44	-	-	647	-	-	28,697	-	-
Spain	-	29	32	-	1,078	1,078	17,322	30,935	34,028
Sweden	1	1	1	1,735	1,463	-	1,061	904	-
Switzerland	1	2	2	1,571	1,644	2,024	2,276	3,968	4,850
Yugoslavia 6/	39	-	-	969	-	-	37,410	65,000	-
Estimated total 5/	680	840	920	-	-	-	675,000	700,000	720,000
U.S.S.R.	7/ 490	-	-	7/ 1,129	-	-	7/ 525,000	-	-
ASIA:									
Iran	32	32	44	1,096	775	760	34,542	24,912	33,186
Iraq	7/ 11	-	-	7/ 752	-	-	7/ 9,057	16,898	17,000
Syria 8/	7/ (13	14	20	7/ (699	514	764	7/ (8,825	7,276	14,980
Lebanon 8/	(	5	5	(	495	-	(	2.568	-
Turkey	194	469	316	661	464	665	128,505	214,953	210,000
Burma	108	137	-	990	460	-	107,072	63,000	-
China 6/	1,228	1,200	-	1,021	1,000	-	1,254,539	1,200,000	-
French Indochina	7/ 44	25	25	7/ 728	565	565	7/ 32,004	14,330	14,330
India	7/ 917	751	-	7/ 831	1,065	-	7/ 761,600	800,000	-
Pakistan	7/ 355	-	-	7/ 913	-	-	7/ 324,053	175,000	-
Japan	92	124	127	1,621	1,510	1,600	148,680	186,968	204,000

Taiwan (Formosa)	4	10	12	1,458	892	996	5,961	8,818	12,400
Korea 6/	46	49	49	1,252	1,428	1,225	57,304	70,024	60,000
Java and Madura:									
Estate	7/ 69	38	-	7/ 976	575	-	7/ 67,672	22,000	-
Native	7/ 349	-	-	7/ 402	-	-	7/ 140,298	-	-
Sumatra Estate	7/ 31	13	-	7/ 988	926	-	7/ 30,715	12,000	-
Philippine Republic	176	116	-	427	515	-	74,811	60,000	-
Thailand (Siam)	7/ 25	-	-	7/ 688	-	-	7/ 17,179	-	-
Estimated total 5/	3,750	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	3,250,000	3,000,000	3,100,000
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	34	57	81	928	915	925	31,558	52,000	75,000
Brazil	337	280	290	851	707	740	202,703	197,772	215,000
Chile	9	10	10	1,846	1,728	1,765	16,618	16,808	17,200
Colombia	7/ 37	-	-	7/ 803	-	-	7/ 29,706	34,800	-
Paraguay	22	12	15	801	1,080	1,050	17,792	12,522	16,000
Uruguay	2	-	-	825	-	-	1,254	-	-
Estimated total 5/	355	425	465	-	-	-	305,229	340,000	385,000
AFRICA:									
Algeria	56	60	78	691	735	567	38,667	44,000	44,100
Nyasaland	57	-	-	286	-	-	16,311	31,000	33,980
Madagascar	7/ 19	15	-	7/ 764	435	-	7/ 14,164	6,500	-
Northern Rhodesia	7/ 4	19	-	7/ 426	405	-	7/ 1,635	7,700	-
Southern Rhodesia	51	163	-	507	675	-	26,061	110,000	-
Tunisia	1	3	-	1,196	714	-	1,202	2,469	1,500
Union of South Africa	7/ 41	-	-	7/ 500	-	-	7/ 20,476	41,665	42,800
Estimated total 5/	245	465	500	-	-	-	125,000	260,000	280,000
OCEANIA:									
Australia	10	5	5	532	920	950	5,276	4,318	4,600
New Zealand	2	4	4	787	1,140	1,125	1,457	4,500	4,500
Estimated total 5/	12	9	9	-	-	-	6,733	8,818	9,100
Estimated World total 5/	7,492	7,800	7,920	-	-	-	6,597,000	7,100,000	7,220,000

1/ Year beginning July 1. For north temperate zone countries, harvests July through October of the year shown; for all other countries, harvests November and December of the year shown and January through June of the following year. 2/ Some yields are calculated from detailed acreage and production estimates rather than estimates rounded to the nearest thousand. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Exports, production data not available. 5/ Totals include approximations for countries not listed and for countries listed where data are not available. 6/ Data for 1935-39 not comparable with subsequent years. Data for 1949 and 1950 are for postwar areas. In the case of Germany, data for 1949 and 1950 are for Western Germany only. For Korea, 1949 and 1950 data are for South Korea only. In the case of China, postwar data are for all China except Manchuria, 1935-39 data fare for Free China only. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Separate data for Syria and Lebanon not available for 1935-39.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from U.S. Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and other information.

The world production of light air-cured types including Burley, which represent an important portion of total production in many producing countries, are estimated to about equal the 1949-50 output. Declines in the production of these types in the United States are expected to be offset by moderate increases in a number of countries. The production of dark types, other than strictly cigar leaf, is expected to exceed the 1949-50 outturn. Cigar leaf production will probably be about the same as in 1949-50.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD 1950 DRIED FIG PRODUCTION AGAIN BELOW AVERAGE 1/

The 1950 world dried fig production in the leading commercial producing countries is 177,800 short tons compared with 196,700 tons (revised) in 1949 and 200,300 tons in 1948. The estimate is about 10 percent below both the 10-year and the 5-year averages.

A larger production estimate than in the previous year was reported for Italy, Portugal, and Turkey. The estimate for Portugal is the largest on record on the basis of present information. All other countries reported smaller crops than last season except Argentina whose small production remains the same.

The growing conditions in the Mediterranean Basin this season varied from excellent in Portugal to only fair in other countries. Dry, hot winds prevented the fruit from normal sizing in most countries. There were rains during the harvest period in Greece and Turkey, although little or no damage was reported. Insect damage in some countries was above normal. In general figs in all foreign countries are smaller than in previous years. The quality generally is good although the quantity which will pass United States requirements is smaller than normal.

The 1949-50 export season in the foreign countries ended with no edible 1949 crop figs on hand. Italy is reported to have about 11,000 short tons of industrial figs from the 1949 harvest. The official export statistics for all countries are not available; however, using those that are, plus Trade estimates, it appears that about 54,000 short tons moved

---

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries 1950 with comparisons.

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Algeria	Argentina	Greece	Italy	Portugal 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average					
1939-48	20,400	800	22,600	73,600	9,200
1944-48	22,600	800	21,800	64,700	9,200
Annual					
1944	9,500	200	13,200	70,400	8,800
1945	10,400	300	19,800	59,200	5,500
1946	22,700	1,300	21,400	60,500	2/ 12,100
1947	48,600	1,000	27,800	66,000	2/ 11,400
1948	21,600	1,100	26,700	67,500	8,500
1949 3/	2/ 34,200	600	2/ 26,600	2/ 71,800	2/ 8,900
1950 3/	13,800	600	22,000	77,000	16,000

Year	Syria-Lebanon	Turkey	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average					
1939-48	5,200	33,100	164,900	32,900	197,800
1944-48	8,600	35,000	162,700	34,500	197,200
Annual					
1944	2/ 2,000	35,200	2/139,200	35,200	2/174,500
1945	11,200	28,600	135,000	2/ 32,600	2/167,600
1946	10,900	38,500	2/167,400	36,600	2/204,000
1947	9,500	37,400	201,700	38,000	2/239,700
1948	9,400	35,200	170,000	30,300	200,300
1949 3/	4,200	2/ 22,000	2/168,300	2/ 28,400	2/196,700
1950 3/	4/ 2,100	25,300	5/156,800	6/(21,000)	5/177,800

1/ Merchantable figs only.
2/ Revised.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Lebanon only. Syria not yet available.
5/ Syria not included.
6/ Not official. Trade estimate only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of dried figs

(Crop year, September - August)

Countries	Average 1940/41-1949/50	Average 1945/46-1949/50	Annual 1946-47	Annual 1947-48	Annual 1948-49	Annual 1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece....	403	725	574	497	797	1,759
Italy.....	66	132	161	145	216	136
Portugal..	18	15	0	0	4	73
Turkey....	481	888	921	900	366	501
Others....	1	2	7	4	1/	1/
Total....	969	1,762	1,663	1,546	1,383	2,469

1/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

into international trade during the season, or 32 percent of the 1949 foreign pack. A large tonnage of industrial figs also was exported.

The 1950-51 export season in the Mediterranean Basin countries started with a wide variety of marketing activity. In Turkey, the market started August 28, and has been very active all season with prices firming as supplies dwindle. The same was true in Greece while other countries started the season at a slower pace. The United States has purchased about 4,400 tons so far in Greece and Turkey according to the trade in those countries. In general it is now believed that with the possible exception of Portugal, all countries will have disposed of their 1950 packs before new-crop fruit comes in during 1951. The Portuguese crop may also be moved, but in view of its record size, the Trade doubts whether a market can be found for all of it this season.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part on U. S. Foreign Service reports.

1950-51 BEAN PRODUCTION DROPS 5 PERCENT IN 50 COUNTRIES

Dry edible bean production in the 1950-51 season in 50 countries is currently estimated at about 109 million bags or 5 percent less than the 115 million bags estimated for last season in those same countries. 1/ The 1950 crop is only slightly larger than the wartime (1940-44) average and only 2 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average.

This rather moderate over-all decline in 50 countries is the result of much sharper declines in some parts of North America and eastern Europe where unfavorable weather reduced yields drastically. The 1950 production in North America and eastern Europe is estimated to be 20 to 30 percent below 1949. In most other parts of the world production is estimated to be above last year.

North and Central America

The 1950 production in North and Central America, representing 12 countries, is estimated at 26 million bags or about 20 percent less than the 1949 production of 32 million bags. It is a little less than the 1940-44 wartime average production but still 21 percent above the prewar 1935-39 average of 21 million bags. Eighty-two percent of the production of these countries is accounted for by the United States, Mexico and Canada.

1/ The 109 million bags do not constitute a world estimate of production as many minor producing areas and some larger ones such as the USSR, Manchuria, and India are omitted because of lack of data. Nevertheless, a sufficiently large proportion of world production is included to provide a fair appraisal of world trends of production and an understanding of the more important phases of the present world situation, especially in the international trading areas of Europe and the Americas.

In these countries acreage as well as production declined in 1950, reflecting not only the unfavorable weather in eastern United States, Canada and parts of Mexico but also the large bean supplies and lower bean prices of the preceding year. Acreage in these 3 countries declined from 4.1 million in 1949 to 3.7 in 1950, a drop of 10 percent.

Europe

Bean production in Europe in 1950 was spotted with sharp reductions in such countries as Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece and sizeable increases in France, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands. While estimates for some countries of eastern Europe are not official, the weather was exceptionally dry with hot, strong winds reported from some areas during the summer. Best available, although preliminary, information regarding 1950 crops indicates a production in this general area of 25 to 30 percent below 1949.

In western Europe bean crops were good. The most notable increases occurred in France and Portugal where the 1950 crop was almost double the very low production of 1949. Belgium and the Netherlands also reported sizeable increases of from 20 to 25 percent. For the 14 countries included for Europe, the 1950 production is estimated at 19 million bags which is 9 percent below last year and 21 percent below the prewar 1935-1939 average production of 24 million bags. The 1950 bean acreage in the 14 countries is estimated at 2 percent above last year and 18 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average. Yields are still below prewar levels in most countries.

Asia, South America and Africa

Bean production estimated for Asia and Africa is only a rough calculation because of scarcity of information from some of the very large producers. In South America the 1950-51 crop has not yet been harvested so that is also an approximation. However, a few countries in these areas, particularly important to the western bean trading area, have supplied information on their 1950 crops.

One of these countries is Turkey which normally exports beans to Europe. The 1950 production in Turkey is estimated at 1.8 million bags, an increase of 9 percent above last year and 32 percent above the 1.4 million bags produced prewar. Acreage was down from last year, however, by 9 percent, but 10 percent above prewar. This was an exceptionally good production year in Turkey with bean yields estimated at 900 pounds per acre compared with prewar average of 750 pounds and the wartime average of 843 pounds. There should be beans available for export from this crop.

BEANS, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-50

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average				Average				Average			
	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 1/	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 1/	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	68	95	93	76	1,132	981	1,140	1,064	770	932	1,060	809
Costa Rica	44	62	35	35	495	373	571	500	218	231	200	175
El Salvador	52	63	100	100	823	802	800	800	428	505	800	800
Guatemala	89	145	200	200	658	746	550	600	586	1,082	1,100	1,200
Honduras	70	76	62	65	397	329	726	400	278	250	450	260
Mexico	1,419	1,726	2,187	2,076	182	199	233	223	2,579	3,440	5,092	4,630
Nicaragua	40	42	55	55	250	250	409	409	100	101	225	225
Panama, Republic of	12	15	25	25	417	360	500	400	50	54	125	100
United States	1,700	2,041	1,848	1,563	855	896	1,165	1,015	14,530	18,287	21,530	15,860
Cuba	125	125	147	150	760	706	680	667	950	883	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic	80	80	75	75	568	571	325	533	454	457	244	400
Haiti	80	80	65	65	562	562	577	577	450	450	375	375
Total	3,779	4,550	4,892	4,485	566	586	658	576	21,393	26,672	32,201	25,834
EUROPE												
Austria	24	20	21	19	1,100	1,000	1,181	1,242	264	200	248	236
Belgium	8	7	2	2	2,146	1,796	1,497	1,864	168	125	26	32
Bulgaria	306	530	550	550	667	679	545	400	2,042	3,600	3,000	2,200
Czechoslovakia	54	42	25	25	1,000	1,019	904	904	540	428	226	226
France	424	393	331	321	724	532	282	561	3,069	2,091	933	1,800
Germany:												
Western Zone	5	5	13	7	1,402	1,427	1,154	1,386	73	71	150	97
Eastern Zone	5	9	10	10	1,108	1,121	1,000	1,100	51	100	100	110
Greece	63	60	100	95	586	583	767	682	369	350	767	648
Hungary	147	198	220	220	810	878	727	500	1,190	1,739	1,600	1,100
Italy	1,228	1,247	1,236	1,300	283	239	225	269	3,478	2,979	2,784	3,500
Netherlands	18	31	13	13	1,706	1,484	1,869	2,362	307	460	243	307
Portugal	415	696	899	937	206	130	65	110	856	907	581	1,033
Rumania	856	665	840	840	570	706	595	440	4,878	4,694	5,000	3,700
Spain	600	610	568	568	567	384	260	233	3,400	2,341	1,477	1,323
Sweden	2	1	4	4	1,652	1,302	1,522	1,338	36	18	64	60
Yugoslavia	360	350	425	425	779	980	753	518	2,804	3,430	3,200	2,200
Total	4,515	4,864	5,257	5,336	521	484	388	348	23,525	23,533	20,399	18,572

ASIA												
Iran	385	410	500	500	312	317	280	300	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500
Lebanon	2/	2/	7	10	2/	2/	1,487	1,150	2/	2/	110	115
Syria	3/ 1	3/ 5	5	5	3/ 1,041	3/ 1,151	1,000	1,100	3/ 8	3/ 59	50	55
Turkey	185	227	222	203	751	843	757	901	1,390	1,914	1,680	1,830
Burma	396	300	300	300	682	333	333	367	2,700	1,000	1,000	1,100
China	6,250	5,000	4,000	4,000	450	480	550	550	28,100	24,000	22,000	22,000
Japan	450	344	177	300	746	749	786	762	3,355	2,578	1,391	2,286
South Korea	100	90	122	100	806	778	574	500	806	700	700	500
Total	7,767	6,376	5,333	5,418	484	495	531	542	37,559	31,551	28,331	29,386
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	57	80	86	85	719	758	462	706	410	606	397	600
Brazil	2,405	2,875	4,200	4,200	746	717	643	667	17,932	20,622	27,000	28,000
Chile	214	213	168	168	815	752	792	774	1,744	1,602	1,330	1,300
Colombia	179	186	210	210	407	473	476	476	729	879	1,000	1,000
Ecuador	9	9	10	12	778	833	1,000	833	70	75	100	100
Paraguay	23	10	8	8	304	700	875	875	70	70	70	70
Peru	58	60	60	60	690	750	792	792	400	450	475	475
Uruguay	23	19	10	10	383	295	400	350	88	56	40	35
Venezuela	30	90	100	90	867	556	820	889	260	500	820	800
Total	2,998	3,542	4,852	4,843	724	702	644	669	21,703	24,860	31,232	32,380
AFRICA												
Algeria	1	1	4	4	526	443	550	550	6	6	22	22
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	10	10	10	1,075	865	1,000	1,000	52	83	100	100
French Morocco	2	9	23	19	265	295	526	589	6	25	121	112
Madagascar	143	128	124	125	660	533	373	368	944	682	462	460
Angola	127	132	155	155	448	489	854	774	569	646	1,323	1,200
Union of South Africa	100	120	175	175	400	375	343	400	400	450	600	700
Total	377	400	491	488	524	473	535	532	1,977	1,892	2,628	2,594
World total	19,436	19,732	20,825	20,570	546	550	551	529	106,157	108,508	114,791	108,766

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included with Syria. 3/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. Yields have been calculated on basis of unrounded estimates of acreages for countries of small production.

Production in Japan, which received considerable United States beans immediately after the war, is estimated at 2.3 million bags in 1950, or 64 percent above the very low crop of last year, but the crop is still 32 percent below the prewar crop of 3.4 million bags. However, other kinds of pulses, such as broad beans and soybeans, are more important from the standpoint of consumption in Japan than are the Vulgaris type beans. Also before the war Japan was a net exporter of the Vulgaris type beans to Europe and America. There will probably be little demand for imports of beans into Japan this season.

Of the 6 countries in Africa included in this summary only Algeria and French Morocco have harvested their 1950-51 crops. These countries report a slight decline from last year but a 10-fold increase from prewar. Because of European demand, commercial bean production in North Africa received a great stimulus during and after the war. Bean crops in South Africa and other Southern Hemisphere countries including those in South America have not been harvested. It has been reported, however, that if average conditions prevail in Brazil through the remainder of the season, production in that country may be the largest in Brazilian history.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

INDIA EXPECTS LARGE PEANUT HARVEST

India's 1950 peanut crop is expected to amount to 4,099,200 short tons of unshelled nuts from 10,272,000 acres, according to a preliminary unofficial estimate reported by R.A. Christopher and R. Narayana Iyer, of the American Consulate General, Madras. Should this expectation materialize, this would be the largest output since 1944 when 4,318,720 tons were harvested, and would exceed last year's crop by 8 percent. The increase of 600,000 acres over last year, notwithstanding late advent of rains and diversion of certain areas to other commercial crops such as jute and cotton, is attributed to prevailing high peanut prices.

The Government of India partially lifted the ban on peanut exports in late September and set quotas totaling 31,400 tons of shelled nuts for shipment prior to March 1, 1951. Trade sources in Madras are of the opinion that any further export allotment possibly will not exceed 25,000 tons, making the total exports of about 56,000 tons of shelled nuts in the 1950-51 season. These exports exclude shipments from Saurashtra State which will be regulated by the Saurashtra State Government.

During the period April 1 through September 30, 1950, prices of shelled peanuts in Madras ranged between Rs.179 and Rs.222 per candy of 531 pounds ($141.60 and $175.60 per short ton) for ready delivery, without packing and without guarantee of quality or condition. Oil prices also fluctuated correspondingly and ranged between Rs. 360 and Rs.438 per candy of 500 pounds ($302.40 and $367.92) ready delivery, without packing and with free fatty acid content not to exceed 3 percent. Subsequent to the lifting of the ban on peanut exports and concurrent with scanty arrivals of the early crop, prices began a downward trend after having advanced steadily since early April.

Most trade sources believe that the declared official policy of promoting oil exports in preference to oilseeds will continue. Measures for increasing acreage and production, still in the experimental stages, will likely take another 2 or 3 years for large scale implementation and appreciable improvement in domestic oilseed production.

CUBAN PEANUT PRODUCTION DECREASES SHARPLY

Cuba's 1950-51 peanut production is forecast at approximately 4,250-4,500 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with 8,700 tons in 1949, reports J.R. Johnstone of the American Embassy, Havana. This is the smallest crop since 1937 and is only about 15 percent of the 29,000-ton record output produced in 1946.

The marked decline in production resulted mainly from decreased plantings. Local crushers, in general, distributed much less seed this year than last because the greater availability of low-priced imported fats and oils has made it difficult for domestic peanut oil to compete advantageously on the local market. Of the total 1950-51 output, roughly 3,000 tons will be available for processing from which about 750 tons of oil likely will be produced.

The demand for peanut oil is comparatively weak at present, mainly because of the strong competition offered by low-priced imported fats and oils. Local peanut and peanut oil interests consider soybean oil from the United States the greatest single competitor of locally produced peanut oil, although even low-priced lard has had some adverse effect upon the demand for peanut oil. The wholesale price of peanut oil is reported at 41.5 cents per libra (40.9 cents per pound) compared with soybean oil (locally flavored) at 33 cents (32.5 cents) and lard at 21 cents (20.7 cents).

As a means of protecting the local industry a decree has been drafted which would prohibit the local marketing of mixed, flavored, or colored edible oils. Inasmuch as edible oil imports from the United States (largely soybean oil) are frequently flavored locally, the promulgation of such a decree could possibly have certain adverse effects upon such imports. Even if such a decree were enacted, local peanut oil producers would still have to compete with imported olive oil.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FATS AND OILS SITUATION IMPROVES

The fats and oils situation in the Dominican Republic during 1950 has been characterized by a satisfactory supply and stable prices of edible fats during the first half of the year, consumer hoarding and sharply rising prices during the summer, and return to a lower price level in late summer and early fall, according to H.R. Zerbel and R.E. Peck, American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo. The principal factors in restoring the equilibrium of the market have been the harvesting of a good peanut crop which has permitted the domestic peanut oil factory to operate at or near capacity, imports of lard, and government price-fixing measures.

The peanut oil factory, the only one of its type in the Republic, is expected to produce a record-breaking volume of 3,180 short tons of oil this year from last season's record peanut crop of 23,500 tons. In 1949, 2,657 tons of oil were produced. The 1950 peanut crop is unofficially estimated at 20,000 tons or 15 percent less than last year's.

Local farmers are still being paid 5 pesos for each 50-kilogram bag ($91 per short ton) of peanuts delivered to the factory. Peanut oil is sold to wholesalers at 13 pesos per tin of 30 pounds (43 cents per pound) against 14 pesos (47 cents) last spring. Wholesalers charge retail outlets 13.50 pesos (45 cents) while retailers sell to consumers at approximately $14 (47 cents). Retail outlets also are selling oil at the fixed price of .62 peso per bottle of .72 liter (43.5 cents per pound).

Officials of the peanut oil factory expect to increase production appreciably during 1951. There are now 4 expellers and 4 additional ones are expected to be installed in the near future. With increased production, of possibly 100 percent, peanut oil prices should be lowered.

Since the peanut oil supply was not entirely sufficient the past year, the Government issued permits for the importation of 550 tons of lard. With the expanded output of peanut oil, supplemented by a sizeable domestic production of lard, the Dominican Republic hopes to become self-sufficient in edible fats in the near future.

Small quantities of sesame are grown in the Republic with approximately half exported to Puerto Rico and the balance consumed domestically in the preparation of food and candies.

The 1950 coconut harvest probably will be slightly smaller than in 1949. January-September production is reported at 10.2 million nuts compared with 11.7 million in the same period of 1949 and 18 million during the year 1949.

The 1950 domestic production of animal fats is reported to be slightly larger than in 1949. Lard production should total about 3,350 tons and butter production should amount to about 275 tons. Small imports of olive oil are being made, but official restrictions have reduced imports below the 1949 rate when 95 tons were imported.

Despite the supply and price difficulties encountered during the summer of 1950, there is no indication of any change in official Dominican policy of restrictions upon the importation of edible fats and encouragement of expansion of the domestic lard and peanut oil industries.

The Dominican Republic is expected to continue to be a good market for foreign inedible fats and oils and their products but is expected to be a declining market for edible fats and oils.

NICARAGUA EXPANDS SESAME SEED ACREAGE

Nicaraguan farmers have renewed their interest in growing sesame seed. According to J.P. Rourk, Assistant Attache. American Embassy, Managua, about 25,900 acres have been planted to sesame this season. This is an increase of 25 percent over the 1949-50 (revised) acreage.

It is difficult to forecast production accurately because of heavy rains in October, but 6,000 to 7,000 short tons may be expected.

There probably are no stocks of seed in Nicaragua, and harvesting of the new crop will not begin until about December. Recent sales of unhulled sesame seed were made at $217 to $228 per ton and hulled at $266 f.o.b. Corinto.

Exports reached an all-time high of 19,000 tons in 1949. Prices ranged from $141 to $261 per ton for unhulled and $295 to $414 for hulled. Approximately 16 percent was shipped to the United States and 71 percent to European countries.

TOBACCO

SYRIAN TOBACCO CROP LARGEST ON RECORD

Syria's 1950 tobacco harvest is reported to be the largest on record and over twice as large as 1949, according to J.F. Crawford, Agricultural Attache, Damascus.

The 1950 leaf crop is reported at slightly over 14.9 million pounds from 19,614 acres as compared to 7.3 million pounds from 14,153 acres in 1949 and 8.4 million pounds from 12,885 acres in 1948. Average yield per acre in 1950 is reported at 764 pounds or 33 percent above the 1949 yield of 514 pounds and 15 percent above the 1948 yield of 653 pounds.

Increases in 1950 production occurred for all major types of leaf. The greatest increase was in Abou Riha (latakia) leaf, Syria's principal export type. Production of Abou Riha in 1950 was reported at about 9.0 million pounds as compared to 3.1 million pounds in 1949 and 3.6 million pounds in 1948. Shiek-el-Bent, the second most important type grown in 1950, increased from 3.4 million pounds in 1949 to over 5.2 million pounds this year. The production of Tombac (water pipe tobacco) totaled 694,000 pounds in 1950 and 771,000 pounds in 1949. Hassan Keif production totaled over 44,000 pounds in 1950 as compared to only 11,000 pounds in 1949.

SYRIA: Tobacco, Acreage and Production 1950 with Comparisons

Type	Acreage			Production		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Abou Riha.....	4,087	4,818	9,496	3,638	3,086	9,039
Sheik-el-Bent.	7,458	8,426	9,118	3,840	3,411	5,203
Tombac........	1,260	865	951	886	771	694
Hassan Keif...	20	49	49	13	11	44
Total......	12,825	14,158	19,614	8,377	7,279	14,980

Source: Syrian and Lebanese Tobacco Regie (Monopoly).

PARAGUAY'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION INCREASED

Paraguay's 1950-51 crop is preliminarily forecast at approximately 20 to 30 percent above 1949-50 but roughly 20 percent below the 1948-49 harvest, according to W. F. Lebus, American Embassy, Asuncion.

The country's 1950-51 harvest is tentatively forecast at about 15.0 to 16.0 million pounds as compared to 12.5 million pounds in 1949-50 and 19.8 million in 1948-49. The acreage planted to tobacco in 1950-51 is expected to total about 15,300 acres as compared to 11,606 in 1949-50 and 17,920 in 1948-49. About 75 to 80 percent of the 1950-51 crop is expected to be light or "flojo" type leaf and the remaining portion dark or "fuerte" leaf. There is reportedly no trend toward flue-curing tobacco in Paraguay and sun and air curing still prevail in all producing areas. Experimental Burley plantings have been made near Concepcion but the experiments have not been carried on long enough to determine the feasibility of commercial production.

Annual domestic consumption is estimated at about 3 million pounds of leaf. Therefore, about 12 million pounds from the 1950-51 harvest should be available for export. It is reported that much of the 1950-51 crop has already been contracted for and that all of the 1949-50 crop has been sold. According to Trade sources much of this tobacco has been bought by speculators for later exportation. Dealers generally believe that export prices for this leaf will exceed the present level.

Commercial agreements have been negotiated during the past few months between Paraguay and Argentina, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom, Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany. Under the terms of these agreements Paraguay undertakes the exportation of commodities which are primarily of an agricultural nature. Exporters anticipate increased tobacco shipment to the signatory countries mentioned. In 1949 Paraguay's tobacco exports to respective countries were as follows: Argentina 10,180,000 pounds, Uruguay 2,685,000 pounds, Belgium 824,000 pounds, the Netherlands 485,200 pounds, France 228,400 pounds, the United Kingdom 226,000 pounds and Western Germany 6,600 pounds.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

ANOTHER LARGE CACAO CROP FORECAST FOR NIGERIA

Nigeria's 1950-51 cacao production has been tentatively forecast at about 225 million pounds by the Nigerian Department of Marketing and Exports, according to E.D. Crowley of the American Consulate General in Lagos. This is roughly equal to the revised estimate of 228 million pounds for the 1949-50 crop, and not very much smaller than the record output of 242 million pounds in 1948-49.

The Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board has released statistics of Nigeria's cacao exports during the 1949-50 season. Total exports amounted to 222 million pounds, composed of 203 million pounds of main-crop cacao and 19 million of mid-crop. Practically 90 percent of these exports consisted of Grade I cacao, and only an insignificant amount of Grade III cacao was exported.

The 1950-51 buying season opened on September 22, 1950. Early purchases were light because of late rains which delayed the harvest. The Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board has announced new prices it will pay to producers for the 1950-51 crop. These prices average about 20 percent higher than guaranteed prices for the 1949-50 cacao purchases.

Replanting in areas attacked by swollen shoot disease is progressing satisfactorily. Some new planting is being undertaken, but the Nigerian Government is not encouraging expansion of cacao cultivation. There is a serious shortage of locally grown food crops in Nigeria with which cacao competes. In former times, cacao farmers grew most of what they ate. Now, with higher prices for cacao, they buy most of their food in the markets.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR ARGENTINE CITRUS

Production of citrus fruit for 1950-51 season in Argentina will probably be higher than the crop of 1949-50. The latest estimate for the 1949-50 crop of oranges is now placed at 8.2 million boxes, 16 percent above the 1948-49 crop of 7.1 million; tangerine production is estimated at 1.4 million boxes about the same as for the previous season. Total production of both oranges and tangerines of 9.6 million boxes is 4 percent above the prewar average of 9.2 million boxes.

Trees destroyed by tristeza disease have been replaced, and in areas where disease has not yet spread, growers have replanted with healthy resistant stock and scion combinations.

Decrease in orange production was in the Mesopotamia region where following a prolonged drought during July and August, excessive rainfall in September cut orange yields. Grapefruit production for 1949-50 is indicated to be 179,000 boxes, compared with 125,000 for 1948-49 and 48,000 prewar. This is the largest crop since 1943-44 when 182,000 were produced. Lemon production of 1.9 million boxes, 44 percent above the 1.3 million produced during 1948-49, is the largest crop on record. Domestic consumption of citrus fruit continues high and estimates place purchases of oranges from Brazil at 1 million boxes for this year. Argentina has not exported citrus fruit since World War II, and domestic consumption of oranges may reach 9.5 million boxes in 1950.

PROSPECTS IMPROVED FOR CHILEAN CITRUS

Production of oranges and lemons in Chile for the 1950 season promises to be greater this year than previously expected because of heavy second flowering of trees in June 1950. This will give considerable quantity of out-of-season fruit in November, December and January. Weather was mild and disease and insect damage was no greater than normal. The orange crop for 1950 is now estimated at 850,000 boxes compared with 900,000 for 1949 and 250,000 boxes prewar. This is the second largest crop on record. Prices received for abnormal out-of-season production will raise the average return for the year and bring citrus prices into line with other farm products. Approximately 90 percent of Chile's citrus crop is consumed fresh. The greatest use of processed fruit is in the manufacture of bottled carbonated orange beverages. Lemon production for 1950 is indicated to be 1.1 million boxes, 2 percent below the 1949 crop of 1.2 million and the same as the crop in 1948.

ARGENTINE DECIDUOUS FRUIT OUTLOOK

Prospects for the 1950-51 apple and pear crops in Argentina are good. In the Rio Negro Valley where most export apples and pears are produced favorable growing conditions have prevailed and excellent fruit set is reported. Production of apples for 1950-51 now indicated to be 8.8 million boxes, compares with 7.3 million for the previous year and 1.4 million prewar. This is the second largest crop on record. Pear production indicated to be 5.0 million boxes is 43 percent above the previous year's crop of 3.5 million and better than twice the size of the average of the prewar crop.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

AUSTRALIAN WOOL MOVEMENT SLOWER, PRICES HIGHER

Auction sales, receipts into store and exports of Australian wool so far this season have been on a slightly lower level and prices have been sharply higher than in the corresponding period last season. Demand has been keen and clearance good at most auctions even at the price prevailing. However, some restraint has been noted and there has never been sufficient merino and comeback spinners' wools to cover the demand.

Sales during the months of September in all Australian centers amounted to 327,366 bales of greasy wool and 13,184 bales of scoured wool at an average price of $1.09 and $1.42 per pound, respectively. The average prices received for greasy and scoured wool in the 3 months ended September 30, 1950 were $1.07 and $1.13 per pounds, respectively, compared with $0.56 and $0.80, respectively, for the same period last year.

Receipts of wool into store in Australia in the 3 month period amounted to 1,210,645 bales, of which 1,158,819 bales were new clip wool. For the same period in 1949 receipts amounted to 1,353,358 of which 1,234,787 bales were new clip wool. Out of the receipts this year 456,339 bales were sold at auction and 6,987 bales were shipped abroad for sale, leaving 747,319 bales on hand at the end of September. This compares with 514,366 bales sold, and 7,742 shipped abroad for sale and a balance on hand at the end of September of 831,250 bales for the period last year.

Total Australian wool exports in the 2 months ended August 31, 1950 amounted to 121,443,000 pounds valued at $89,993,880, as compared with 161,924,000 pounds valued at $95,630,780 in the corresponding period of 1949. This total is made up of 96 million pounds greasy, 18 million scoured and 5 million carbonized wool plus small quantities of noils, tops, and waste.

(Accompanying table on following page)

Exports: Australian Wool (Grease basis) To Major
Consuming Countries.
July-August 1950 with Comparisons.

Destination	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
United Kingdom	28,550	50,927	29,253
Belgium	14,227	20,242	17,736
France	35,445	26,498	12,866
United States	13,988	6,214	11,113
Italy	9,162	6,868	6,619
Japan	5,580	5,015	4,742
U.S.S.R	11,418	0	3,826
Germany	1,244	7,728	3,464
Poland	4,932	7,361	2,054
Others	5,247	6,963	4,481
	129,793	137,816	96,154

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

PHILIPPINE RICE PRICES INCREASE

Wholesale prices of milled rice in the Philippine Republic through October 21 showed an advance of 10 percent from September quotations, reflecting in part a seasonal gain before the new crop is marketed. Milled No. 1 Macan during the 3 weeks of October was quoted at from $9.31 to $10.53 per 100 pounds compared with $8.83 to $9.52 in September. Prices of the same grade were about even with October prices a year ago, when they were at the lowest level in 1949. On the other hand, both milled and rough rice prices so far in October 1950 have been the highest quoted since November 1949.

PHILIPPINES: Rice prices, per 100 pounds, October 1950, with comparisons

Date	Native Macan milled ex-warehouse Manila		NARIC Imported	Rough rice delivered Cabanatuan
	No. 1	No. 2		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1949-fourth quarter				
October-High	10.53	10.33	1/ 9.52	6.70
October-Low	10.33	10.12	1/ 9.52	6.70
November-High	10.53	10.33	1/ 9.80	6.70
November-Low	10.33	10.12	2/ 7.49	5.04
December-High	9.72	9.52	2/ 7.49	5.29
December-Low	9.52	9.31	2/ 7.49	4.54
1950				
January-High	9.72	9.52	2/ 7.49	5.24
January-Low	9.11	8.91	2/ 7.49	4.64
February-High	9.31	9.11	2/ 7.49	5.04
February-Low	9.11	8.91	2/ 7.49	4.94
March-High	9.31	9.11	2/ 7.49	5.04
March-Low	7.69	7.49	2/ 7.49	4.54
April-High	7.90	7.69	2/ 7.49	4.89
April-Low	7.61	6.16	2/ 7.49	4.54
May-High	7.90	7.69	2/ 7.49	4.74
May-Low	7.49	7.29	2/ 7.49	4.54
June-High	8.22	8.02	2/ 7.49	4.94
June-Low	7.69	7.50	2/ 7.49	4.64
July-High	8.30	8.10	2/ 7.49	5.40
July-Low	8.02	7.82	2/ 7.49	4.89
August-High	9.03	8.83	2/ 7.49	5.41
August-Low	8.10	7.90	2/ 7.30	4.90
September-High	9.52	9.31	2/ 7.30	5.67
September-Low	8.83	8.63	2/ 7.30	5.41
October 3/- High	10.53	10.33	4/ 9.98	6.19
October 3/- Low	9.31	8.91	2/ 7.30	5.67

1/ Thailand No. 2. 2/ American. 3/ Through October 21. 4/ Philippine, Macan No. 1.

Daily Market Report, Bureau of Commerce, Philippine Government.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA EXPECTS ABOVE-AVERAGE WHEAT CROP

The 1950-51 wheat crop in the Union of South Africa is expected to be about 15 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average and considerably above the small 1949-50 outturn, according to Joseph L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Pretoria. Unofficial sources forecast a crop of about 18.3 million bushels compared with the final official estimate of 15 million bushels a year ago. The gain over the prewar production is attributed mainly to increased acreage.

Harvesting operations begin in November and continue through early January. The current forecast of the wheat crop is about 10 percent less than earlier forecasts, which indicated a near-record crop in prospect. Deterioration resulted from frost in early October and some drought.

Wheat stocks on hand at the end of August 1950 were slightly larger than a year earlier and are considered sufficient to put the country in a relatively good supply position. Indigenous supplies and wheat on order would cover the country's requirements without further purchases through 1951, according to the manager of the Wheat Board. Purchases may be made during 1951, however, for use during the first half of 1952. The Union's annual quota under the International Wheat Agreement is about 11 million bushels. Purchases through mid-October occounted for 75 percent of that total for the 1950-51 year.

Storage facilities for grain have never been adequate and South Africa is now engaged in building a large horizontal storage building in the western Transvaal, which is expected to be completed early in 1952. This is a pilot storage plant, which if satisfactory may be used as a model for the expansion of storage facilities throughout the Union on a long term basis.

Little information is available concerning the important corn crop, which is normally planted in October-January and harvested in April-May. Above-average autumn rainfall made soil conditions favorable for plowing, and acreage is expected to be somewhat larger than plantings a year earlier. Some hybrid seed corn is available for distribution from experimental plantings, but the area planted to hybrid varieties will be relatively small.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quotation	Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	11-7	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	120.85	70.05	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	113.85	66.00	5.91
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	121.40	70.37	5.91
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	115.90	67.18	5.91
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	11-9	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 779.00	20.50	5.32
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/ 840.00	22.35	5.32
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	11-8	82.28 lbs.	"	Market	closed	
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	"	"	
289 F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	"	"	
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	11-9	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	4550.00	41.28	3.99
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	11-7	101.4 lbs.	Sol	600.00	39.58	23.62
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	587.00	38.72	22.72
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	710.00	46.83	29.69
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	11-9	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	320.00	52.65	6.40
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	340.00	55.94	6.80
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	350.00	57.58	7.00
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	387.00	63.67	2-1/2% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	385.00	43.93	7.65
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	41.33	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling prices.

LATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 478)

United States cotton exports in September totaled 392,000 bales of 500 pounds (372,000 running bales) including 163,000 to Japan, 66,000 to the United Kingdom, 39,000 to Germany, 33,000 to France and 24,000 to Canada. The August-September 1950 total is 766,000 bales (728,000 running bales).

Export allocations to date for the 1950-51 season, including 1,350,000 bales announced November 9, now total 3,496,000 bales. This total does not include something more than 100,000 bales exported before the controls were instituted to countries that have not received allocations. Also excluded are exports to Canada which are not subject to restriction and may total at least 250,000 bales in the first 8 months of this season.

- - - - - - - -

The United States Department of State has announced that discussion of the world wool situation between representatives of the Government of the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand will be resumed in Melbourne on November 15.

An agreement was reached in principle at the preliminary meetings recently in London that if a practicable and acceptable scheme can be devised to meet the emergency needs of the United States which could operate without serious disruption to the auction system, the 3 southern Commonwealth countries are willing to introduce it with the least possible delay. (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 30, 1950, Vol. 61, Number 18, Page 444.) At this meeting an effort will be made to work out the details of such a system, which will, if needed, enable a portion of United States military requirements to be met outside the auction system.